

On the Empirical Evaluation of Fault Localization Techniques for Spreadsheets

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Spreadsheet Debugging

- Spreadsheet users outnumber programmers
- Basis for decisions
- Error prone
- No engineering discipline
- Hard task to debug spreadsheets

→ Use software debugging techniques



Outline

- Running Example & Definitions
- Debugging Methods
 - Spectrum-Based Fault Localization
 - Spectrum-Enhanced Dynamic Slicing
 - Constraint-Based Debugging
- Evaluation
- Future Work & Conclusion

Running Example

Faulty Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay
2	Green	23	31	23	15	\$345,00
3	Jones	35	34	69	17	\$1.173,00
4	Total	58	65	92		

Formula View

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay
2	Green	23	31	=SUM(B2)	15	=D2*E2
3	Jones	35	34	=SUM(B3:C3)	17	=D3*E3
4	Total	=SUM(B2:B3)	=SUM(C2:C3)	=SUM(D2:D3)		

Basic definitions

- Spreadsheet language similar to Microsoft Excel
- Input cells
- Output cells
- Intermediate cells
- Test case
 - $I = \{B2=23, C2=31, E2=15, B3=35, C3=34, E3=17\}$
 - $O = \{D4=123, F2=810, F3=1173\}$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay	Gross Pay
2	Green	23	31	23	15	\$345,00	=D2*E2
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Program debugging: execution traces, slices
This work: cones

$$\text{CONE}(c) = c \cup \bigcup_{c' \in \rho(c)} \text{CONE}(c')$$

- The function $\rho(c)$ returns all cells referenced in c .

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- $\text{CONE}(F2) = \{B2, D2, E2, F2\}$
- $\text{CONE}(D4) = \{B2, D2, B3, C3, D3, D4\}$

Faults where \cap of cones does not work

- Several faults

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay
2	Green	23	31	=SUM(B2:C2)	15	=D2*C2
3	Jones	35	34	=SUM(B3:C3)	17	=D3*C3
4	Total	=SUM(B2:B3)	=SUM(C2:C3)	=SUM(D2:D3)		

- Cone(F2) = {B2, C2, D2, F2}
- Cone(F3) = {B3, C3, D3, F3}

- Single wrong output cell

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay
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- Cone(F3) = {B3, C3, D3, D4, F3}

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Spectrum-based Fault Localization (SFL)

▪ Spectra:

Cones of faulty and correct output variables

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		week 1	week 2	Total	\$/h	Gross Pay
2	Green	23	31	=SUM(B2)	15	=D2*E2
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$$\text{CONE}(B4) = \{B2, B3, B4\}$$

$$\text{CONE}(C4) = \{C2, C3, C4\}$$

$$\text{CONE}(F3) = \{B3, C3, D3, E3, F3\}$$

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$$\text{CONE}(C4) = \{C2, C3, C4\}$$

$$\text{CONE}(F3) = \{B3, C3, D3, E3, F3\}$$

	F2	D4	B4	C4	F3	Coef.	Rank.
B2	●	●	●			0.816	2
B3		●	●		●	0.408	7
B4			●			-	
C2				●		-	
C3		●		●	●	0.408	7
C4				●		-	
D2	●	●				1.000	1
D3		●			●	0.500	6
D4		●				0.707	3
E2	●					0.707	3
E3					●	-	
F2	●					0.707	3
F3					●	-	
Error	●	●					

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Spectrum-enhanced Dynamic Slicing (SENDYS)

Slices/Cones as Conflict Sets

$CONE(F2) = \{B2, D2, E2, F2\}$

$CONE(D4) = \{B2, D2, B3, C3, D3, D4\}$

Hitting Sets

Minimal Diagnoses

Single fault diagnoses:
 $\{B2\}, \{D2\}$

Double fault diagnoses:

$\{B3, E2\}, \{B3, F2\},$
 $\{C3, E2\}, \{C3, F2\},$
 $\{D3, E2\}, \{D3, F2\},$
 $\{D4, E2\}, \{D4, F2\}$

Probabilities

Diagnoses Likelihood

$p(\{B2\}) = 0.231$
 $p(\{D2\}) = 0.289$
 $p(\{B3, E2\}) = 0.009$
...

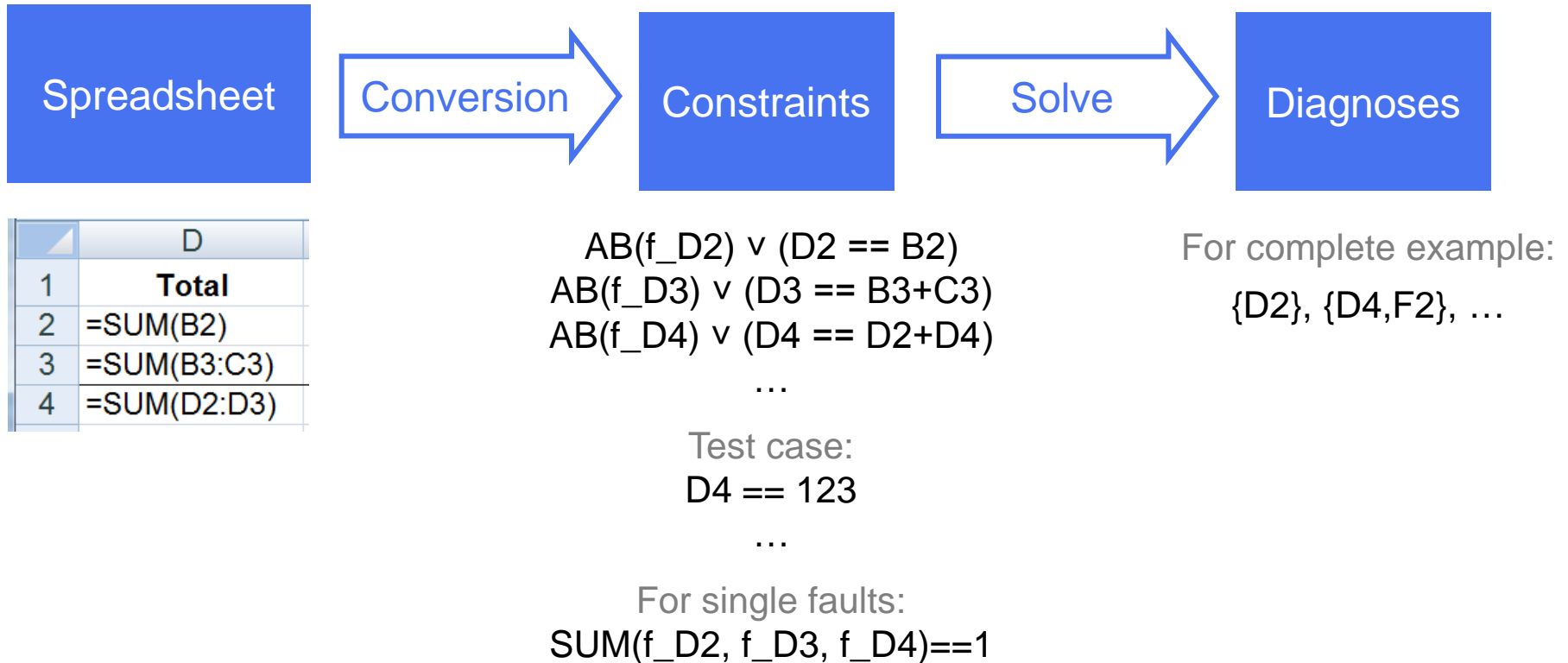
Similarity Coefficients

	F2	D4	B4	C4	F3	Coef.	Rank.
B2	•	•	•			0.816	2
B3		•	•		•	0.408	7
B4			•			-	
C2				•		-	
C3		•		•	•	0.408	7
C4				•		-	
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E3					•	-	
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Error	•	•					

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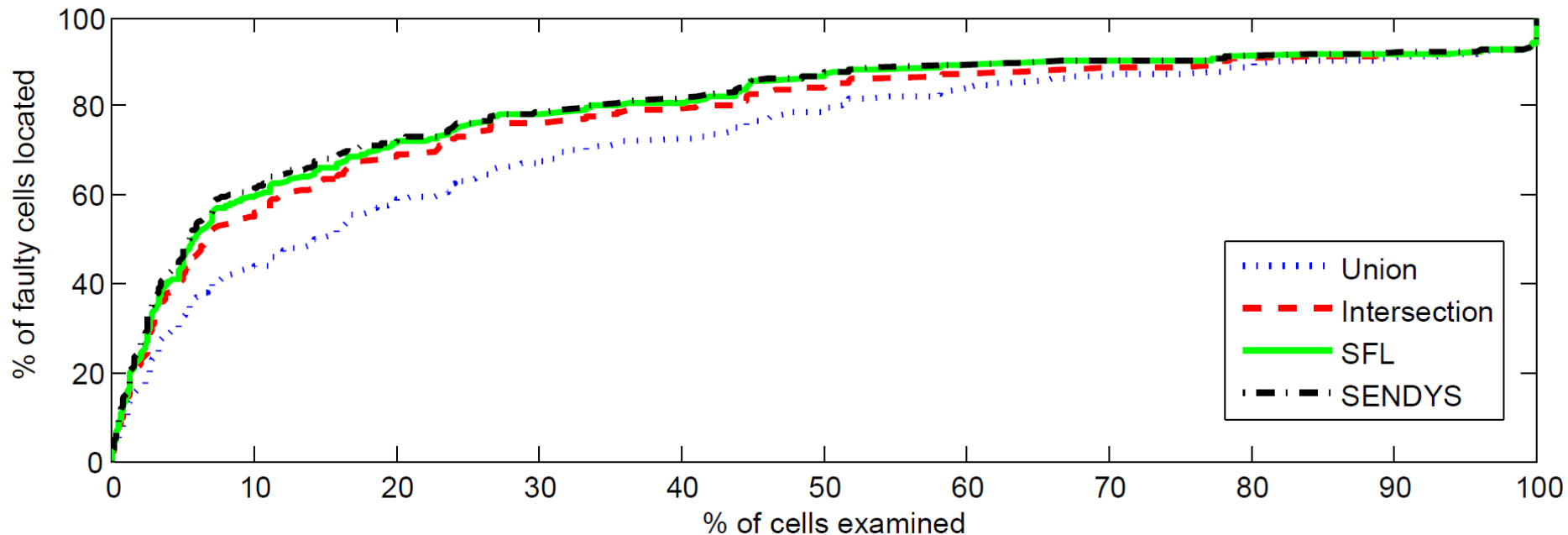
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Constraint-based Debugging (ConBug)



Empirical evaluation – Part 1

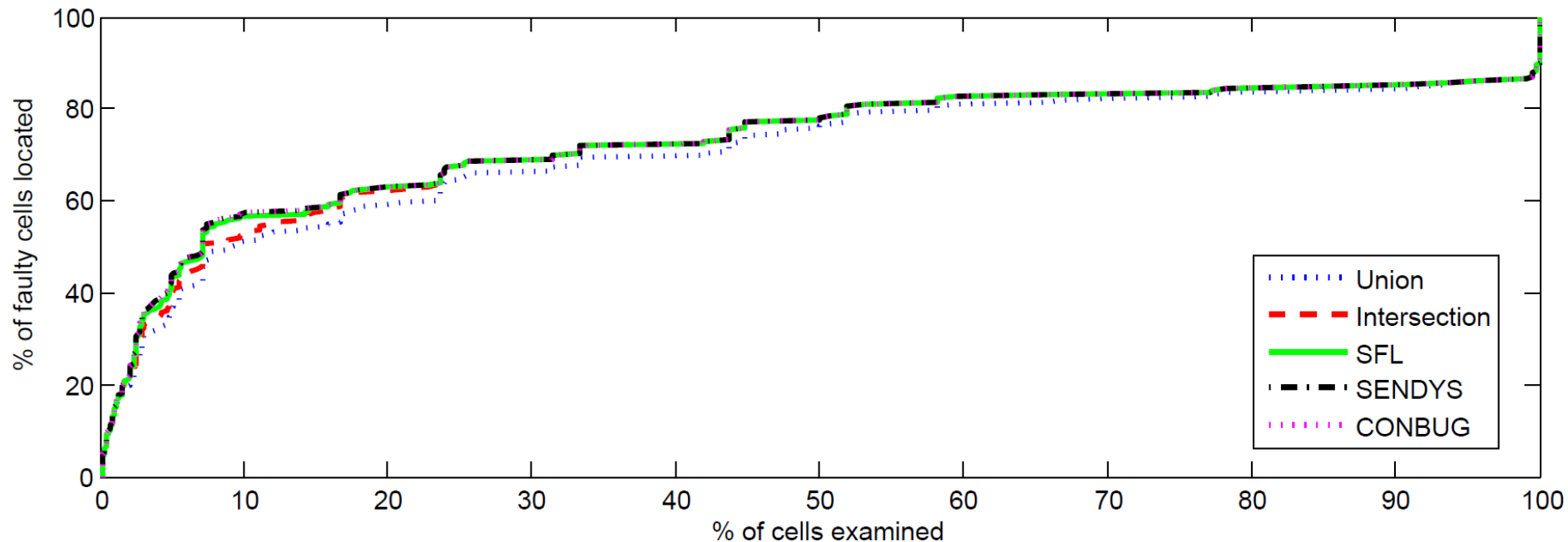
- Spreadsheets form the EUSES spreadsheet corpus
- Filter: Excel 5.0, death references, no input values, ≤ 5 formulas
- 622 automatically created mutants
- 6 to 4170 formulas / spreadsheet (Avg: 225)



Empirical evaluation – Part 2

- Subset: 227 spreadsheets
- 6 to 2564 formulas / spreadsheet (Avg: 220)

Approach	Union	Intersec.	SFL	SENDYS	CONBUG
Avg. Time (ms)	14.0	13.9	15.0	63.9	631.7



Summary of the results

- SFL and SENDYS:
 - Outperform Intersection and Union
 - Performance dependent on the number of correct/incorrect output variables
- ConBug:
 - Significant computational overhead
 - Only small spreadsheets

Future work

- Improvements of ConBug
- Double faults
- Derive suggestions to use a specific method
- Provide solutions via mutations
- User acceptance study



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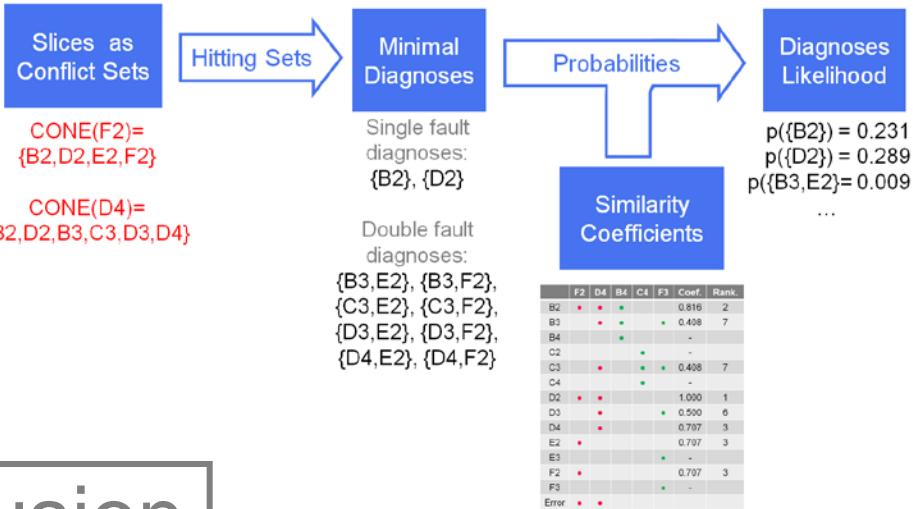
$CONE(B4) = \{B2, B3, B4\}$

$CONE(C4) = \{C2, C3, C4\}$

$CONE(F3) = \{B3, C3, D3, E3, F3\}$

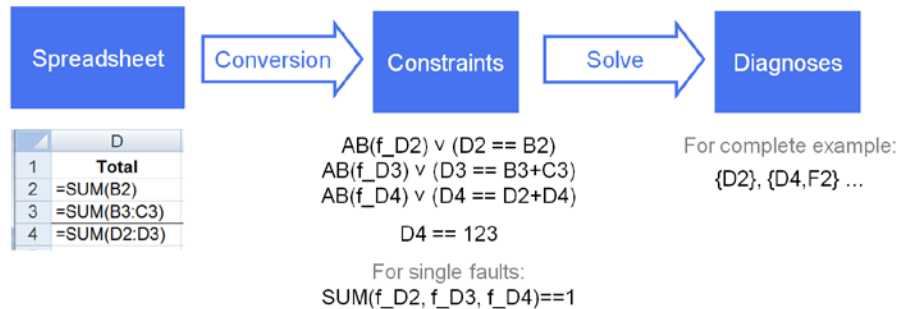
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Spectrum-enhanced Dynamic Slicing (SENDYS)



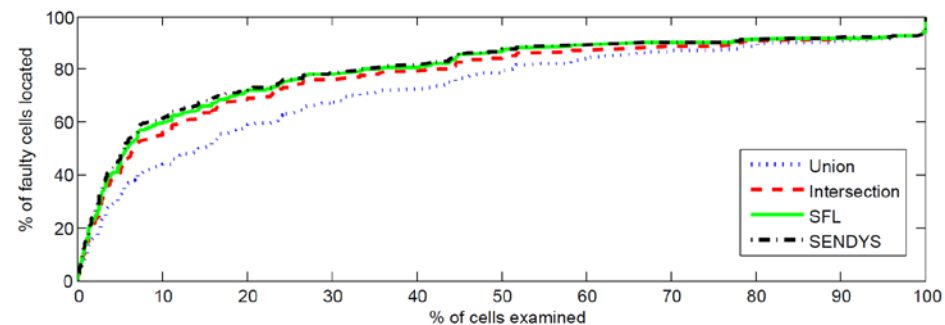
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References

- Birgit Hofer and Franz Wotawa: Spectrum enhanced dynamic slicing for better fault localization. In The 20th European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI 2012).
- Birgit Hofer and Franz Wotawa. “Combining Slicing and Constraint Solving for Better Debugging: The CONBAS Approach.” In: Advances in Software Engineering, vol. 2012, Article ID 628571, 18 pages, 2012.
- Rui Abreu, André Ribeiro and Franz Wotawa: “Constraint-based Debugging of Spreadsheets”, Proceedings of the 15th Ibero-American Conference on Software Engineering, 2012.